

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Kaibab Kaibab

NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE - SOUTHWESTERN REGION

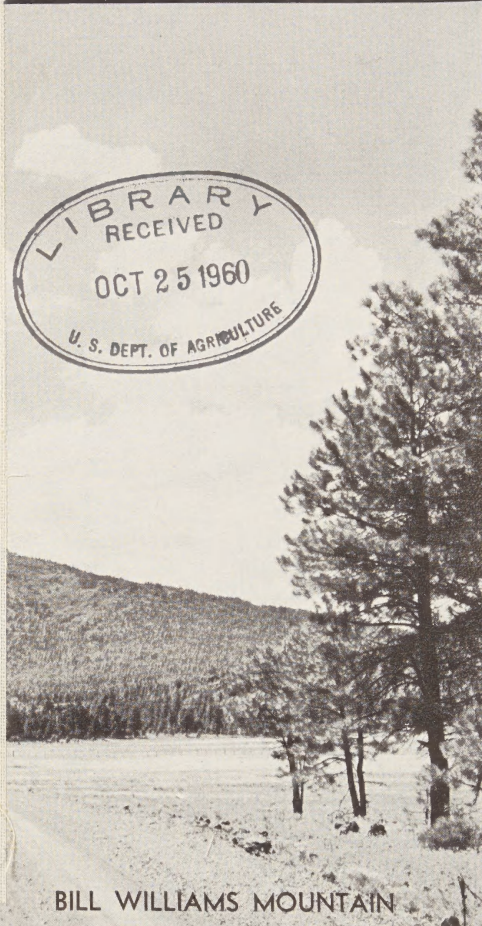
NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE - SOUTHWESTERN REGION



BILL WILLIAMS MOUNTAIN

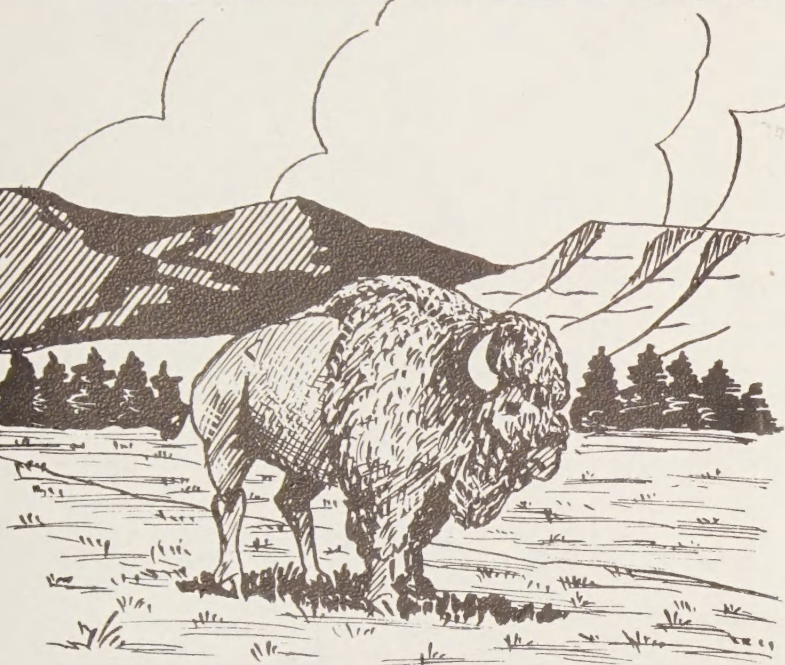


BILL WILLIAMS MOUNTAIN

Kaibab

NATIONAL FOREST

979317



WELCOME to the Kaibab National Forest. In the sparsely-settled but much-visited plateau country of northern Arizona is this publicly-owned realm, 1.7 million acres of forest and range land dedicated to sustained yield and multiple use. The Kaibab National Forest contains vast commercial timberstands, grazing lands supporting thousands of cattle and sheep, important water producing areas for the Southwest, one of the best known deer herds in the United States, and scenic high country of the first magnitude. This wealth of timber, forage, water, wildlife

and recreation is administered by the Forest Rangers of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

The Kaibab National Forest is made up of three main divisions, each more than 50 miles wide and with a combined area larger than that of Delaware. These three units are strung out in a north-south line some 125 miles long.

The Williams division surrounds the National Forest headquarters town of Williams, a sawmill, ranching and tourist community on U. S. 66. This division, like the Tusayan division, is south of Grand Canyon near the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau. Both divisions lie at an elevation of about 7,000 feet and are comparatively flat juniper and pine country. Here and there solitary volcanic peaks rise in this area, the highest of which is 10,418 foot Kendrick Mountain.

The Tusayan and North Kaibab divisions flank the Grand Canyon National Park, the spectacular gorge of the Colorado River withdrawn from the National Forests and established as a National Park under the Department of Interior in 1919. A smaller unit

of the Kaibab National Forest to the west encompasses the isolated Mount Trumbull-Mount Logan area.

The North Kaibab division (sometimes simply called Kaibab North) is chiefly made up of a sixty-mile-long, forty-mile-wide flat-topped mountain called Kaibabits by the Piute Indians, or "the Mountain Lying Down." This huge plateau, one end of which forms the north rim of the Grand Canyon, is from seven to nine thousand feet above sea-level. The higher elevation and consequent higher rain and snow-fall, make the North Kaibab the richest unit of the Kaibab National Forest in scenery, water production, wildlife and timber. Its abundant herd of Rocky Mountain mule deer is known far and wide, and historically made the area one of the most productive hunting grounds for the Indians. It is a mecca for modern hunters today. The plateau is a vast forest of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir and spruce, most of it accessible for recreation or hunting through a network of roads fanning out from Jacob Lake.

Millions of people travel through the Kaibab National Forest each year, many of them on transcontinental Highway 66, or the Santa Fe Railroad. Many of these visitors enter the National Forest en route to the south rim of the Grand Canyon, either by train or on U. S. 64, while other thousands visit the north rim on U. S. 89 and state road 67. Many thousands also come to visit the National Forest itself — to hunt deer on the fabulous North Kaibab plateau, to camp out in Forest Service campgrounds in pine or spruce country, or to fish in one of the four trout lakes in the southern division.

You may come to the Kaibab National Forest to enjoy the beautiful aspen-flanked meadows on the north side, or see the buffalo which range in Houserock Valley. You may enjoy the gentle scenery of Bill Williams Mountain on the south, the solitude and spectacular scenery of the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area; or perhaps you may just want to cool off anywhere in the high country from the heat of the surrounding desert. In a land hunted by thousands and admired by millions of Americans, you can find rest, solitude, beauty, and refreshment for the soul as well as the body.

RECREATION

Forest recreation is a magnet for many visitors to the Kaibab National Forest. Camping and picnicking bring thousands to the developed Forest Service camp and picnic grounds as well as the recreationally attractive areas which are slated for future development. The map side of this folder shows the location and facilities of the developed recreation sites. Besides campgrounds, several artificial lakes have been built on the National Forest, including Cataract, Kaibab and Whitehorse Lakes, all of which are stocked with trout by the Arizona Game & Fish Department. Not far from Whitehorse is a tremendous vertical gorge cut into the Mongol-lon Rim — Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area, 6000 acres of which are on the Kaibab. This remote and beautiful Primitive Area is part of the National Forest Wilderness system begun almost 40 years ago to protect for all time the wild scenic places — so that you may always be able to hike, camp, fish or hunt far from man's clamorous pursuits.

Good overnight accommodations are available at Williams, on both north and south



• Camping at Whitehorse Lake.



• Fishing on the Kaibab National Forest.

rimms in Grand Canyon National Park, and on the National Forest at lodges near Jacob Lake, VT Park, and Whitehorse Lake. The Grand Canyon Airport is on the National Forest 17 miles from the south rim and is the base for daily airplane flights over the Canyon in summer. The unusual splendor of the Grand Canyon country plus the pine and spruce forests of Kaibab National Forest make it a great land for vacations.

TIMBER

The Kaibab National Forest contains more than half a million acres of commercial forest land on which grow 3.4 billion board feet of merchantable timber. The principal commercial tree is the ponderosa pine with minor amounts of Douglas, white and alpine fir, and Englemann and blue spruce. A sawlog crop is harvested from the Kaibab National Forest each year that brings in about a half a million dollars to Uncle Sam. This value is increased 10 or 12 fold by private industry converting the logs into finished lumber.

National Forest timber is sold by competitive bid to private logging and sawmill operators who then cut the logs and haul them out of the woods in accord with good forestry practices. Such practices, required on all Forest Service timber sales, include not cutting too much of the stand, providing for regeneration of young trees, the removal of snags and diseased timber, the disposal of logging debris, and watershed rehabilitation. To enhance the timber values of the Kaibab, the Forest Service carries on extensive thinning, pruning and planting programs, plans more timber access roads, and greater efforts to develop control measures against fire, forest insects and disease. In short, to reap increased timber crops we must intensify forestry and make more use of the land's potential.

The timber harvesting program on the Kaibab National Forest is guided by timber management plans worked out for each major timber producing unit of the forest. These plans set forth the amount of timber to be cut and the technique to be followed so that the forest can support commercial logging at a rather constant level of production indefinitely. This is sustained yield timber produc-

tion, the goal of good forestry and of all who are interested in conserving our forest resources.

WATER

Water is the lifeblood for all activity of man, and this is forcefully evident in the dry Southwest. Water sources in this region are largely the high country, most of which is in the National Forests. Protection of the vital watersheds is one of the most important parts of the Forest Service job.

Rain and snow melt on the Kaibab National Forest average 14 to 27 inches of water a year, enough to grow juniper in the moderate elevations, spruce and aspen in the highest areas and beautiful ponderosa pine forests in between. The estimated average precipitation comes to more than three billion tons of water a year, a good-sized fraction of the Southwest's total of this precious commodity. Although timber, grass, and shrubs utilize a portion of the moisture in growing a good watershed cover, an important part of this water runs off to feed underground basins, stock tanks, and lakes as well as the Colorado and Verde Rivers. Downstream this water is highly valued for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and recreation uses.

The City of Williams itself has an important stake in water from Kaibab National Forest. The town is entirely dependent upon runoff from Bill Williams Mountain for its domestic and industrial water supply. A network of seven storage reservoirs around the city provides the residents with their day-to-day water needs as well as adding much to the boating and fishing recreation of the area.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

A National Forest is more than beautiful scenery and millions of trees. Another important product is the grass and other forage, which provides food for domestic livestock. On the Kaibab National Forest fifty or so stockmen-permittees graze about 17,700 cattle and 13,600 sheep under paid permit. In addition, the Supai Indians (whose reservation lies deep in Havasu Canyon within the Grand Canyon) are allowed free grazing for 380 cattle and horses on the adjacent National Forest land. The Kaibab range is di-

vided into forty-eight grazing allotments.

The Forest Service goal in range management is to raise the maximum pounds of meat, hides and wool without overgrazing the forage plants and damaging the protective soil cover. If range lands are overgrazed, they produce less forage and soil erosion occurs. It is important to the stability of the livestock industry, as well as the public welfare, that these public ranges be maintained in a healthy condition so as to provide the maximum of high quality water, food for cattle and sheep, and protection of the soil from erosion.

To secure proper use of the range, management plans for each allotment specify the number and kind of livestock to be grazed, the period of use, and how the livestock will be grazed. To improve the management of the range, the Forest Service, in cooperation with the permittees, builds fences, controls undesirable plants, develops watering places, and makes other improvements. Maintaining a healthy plant cover on the range stabilizes the soil and protects watershed values besides assuring a continuous supply of forage.



• Kaibab National Forest timber on its way to the mill.



• Cattle grow fat on the Kaibab National Forest.



• Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area.

WILDLIFE

Another dividend of the Kaibab National Forest is its value as a home for a great variety of wildlife. Principal big game species is the Rocky Mountain mule deer, although some antelope, bear and elk inhabit parts of the forest. A few desert bighorn sheep are also present but not in sufficient numbers to provide hunting. Wild turkey are commonly seen, while other small game include the jack-rabbit, cottontail, Abert squirrel and mourning dove. These animals and birds have an important place in the multiple-use management of the National Forest.

There are interesting differences in the wildlife on the north and south sides of the Grand Canyon. On the north side, the great depth of the Canyon and the dry surrounding desert have prevented migration of forest animals from the Kaibab for thousands of years. The result is that a number of subspecies are found here which do not occur elsewhere. The most notable is the Kaibab squirrel, with its distinctive plume-like white tail and tufted ears. Because of its unique nature, the Kaibab squirrel is rigidly protected. Among species absent from the North Kaibab are bear and elk.

The hunting fame of the North Kaibab began in 1906 when Theodore Roosevelt established it as the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve. Teddy himself hunted mountain lion in this area and loved the country and wanted to preserve it for the enjoyment of all Americans. The protection, however, plus excessive hunting and trapping of lions and other predators, caused the deer herd to multiply to an estimated 100,000, far beyond the capacity of the range to support it. Mass starvation of the deer followed, with

severe overgrazing of most edible plant types including young trees. This brought many efforts to bring the number of deer in balance with the range. Trapping and transplanting of fawns was tried; "herding" of the deer to less heavily populated areas; but nothing has been as successful as allowing and encouraging public hunting to take out the surplus animals while providing great outdoor sport to many an avid hunter. The North Kaibab is one of the world's outstanding areas for bow-and-arrow hunting of deer. Buffalo are also hunted on a limited scale under special permit from the Arizona State Game and Fish Department.

On the South Kaibab there are also numerous deer in the Bill Williams and Moqui herds. Elk, antelope and bear can be found in some areas, while turkey are widely distributed. Small game are abundant, cottontails being a favorite for many because of the long season. Thus, the Kaibab National Forest is a mecca for hunters and wildlife photographers not only from all over Arizona but from many other states as well.

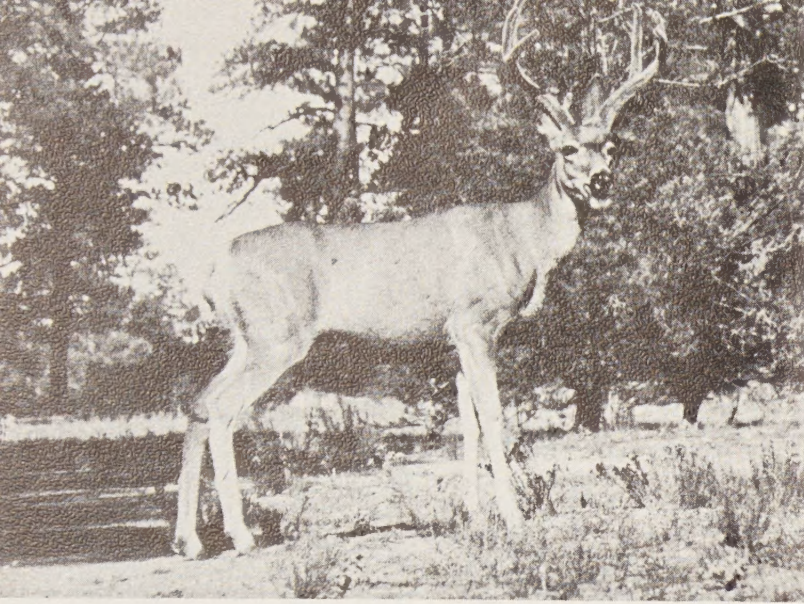
The South Kaibab, too, has trout fishing available in several lakes. These include Whitehorse, Cataract and Kaibab Lakes and McClellan Reservoir, all on the Williams Ranger District. There are no live streams on the forest (except for two portions of the raging Colorado far down in the Canyon) but the lakes allow anglers ample opportunity to wet their lines.

The Forest Service cooperates with the Arizona Game and Fish Department — in habitat improvements, game and range surveys, and annual hunting plans — to keep wildlife on the National Forest on a sustained yield basis and in balance with their food supply.





• The Kaibab Squirrel is found on the Kaibab National Forest and nowhere else in the world.



• Rocky Mountain Mule Deer.-

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

Decentralization is the keynote of management of the National Forests. The Chief of the Forest Service, working under the Secretary of Agriculture, delegates his responsibility to ten Regional Foresters each in charge of the National Forests within a geographic region. The Southwestern Forest Service Region, with headquarters in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is made up of twelve National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico and includes some Land Utilization Projects in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico.

Each of the National Forests, which together comprise 20 million acres in the Southwest, is administered by a Forest Supervisor



and a staff of Forest Rangers. The primary objective of management is to bring about "the greatest good to the greatest number [of people] in the long run." This historic National Forest purpose is effected by two primary management principles.

MULTIPLE USE — SUSTAINED YIELD

Multiple-use management of forest lands, as contrasted to single-use management, means that all potential uses of an area — recreation, wildlife, forage, timber production and watershed protection — are taken into account in determining the management programs to be applied, and as many of these uses as are compatible with one another are permitted. National Forest lands, except in limited situations, are not dedicated to one use to the exclusion of the others.

Sustained yield means simply use without abuse so that the basic resources will not be depleted — timber will be cut only as fast as it is replaced by growth; range will be managed so that forage plants can continue to thrive and produce food perpetually for livestock and wildlife; watershed areas will be managed so that water production is not impaired and soil and plant cover do not deteriorate.

Under the twin principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the National Forest system currently returns to the United States Treasury over 100 million dollars per year. One-fourth of all the money the Forest Service takes in goes back to the States for use on schools and roads in the counties which have National Forest land. Another 10 percent is added to the funds that are appropriated to build roads and trails in the National Forests.

In addition, the benefits of conservative full use management of these public lands flow and will continue to flow to the people of the United States in the form of pay rolls, the production of food and fibre, the provision of usable water, and the opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation of all forms. There are few "keep off" signs in the National Forests. Conservation through use is the watchword.

THE FOREST RANGER

The Forest Ranger is a key man in the Forest Service, a graduate forester or range specialist, professionally trained in the management of watersheds, timber, grazing, wildlife habitat, and forest recreation. Besides being a resource manager, however, he must often be a diplomat, teacher, referee or judge in order to show the public what their heritage is and to withstand the pressures from many individuals and groups who want THEIR use of the forest to dominate. For proper management of the public's forest means coordination of all uses under the multiple-use concept. The Ranger also must be a tight-fisted treasurer to make sure that the public funds for which he is responsible go as far as possible in doing the many protection and development jobs being carried out on his district.

On the Kaibab there are five Forest Rangers with offices in Williams, Grand Canyon, and Fredonia. The districts average some 370,000 acres in size. Rangers on the Kaibab are under the direction of the Forest Supervisor, whose headquarters is in Williams. These men and their assistants will do all they can to make your visit to the Kaibab National Forest an interesting and enjoyable one.

FIRE

A constant threat to all National Forest values is fire. The majority of forest fires on the Kaibab are caused by lightning, an element the Forest Service is hoping to disarm through efforts like the cooperative research program, "Project Skyfire." However, the forest fires most dangerous to lives, property, and resources are usually the ones started by careless man — campers or hunters who leave their campfires burning, smokers who flip ashes or matches into forest fuels, trash burners who are not careful with wind or the control of their trash fires, or logging crews who have a moment of carelessness or accident with fire. In other words, to prevent the usually-more-damaging man-caused variety of forest fires requires the vigilance and care of every forest user. Learn and follow Smokey's rules to protect your National Forest.

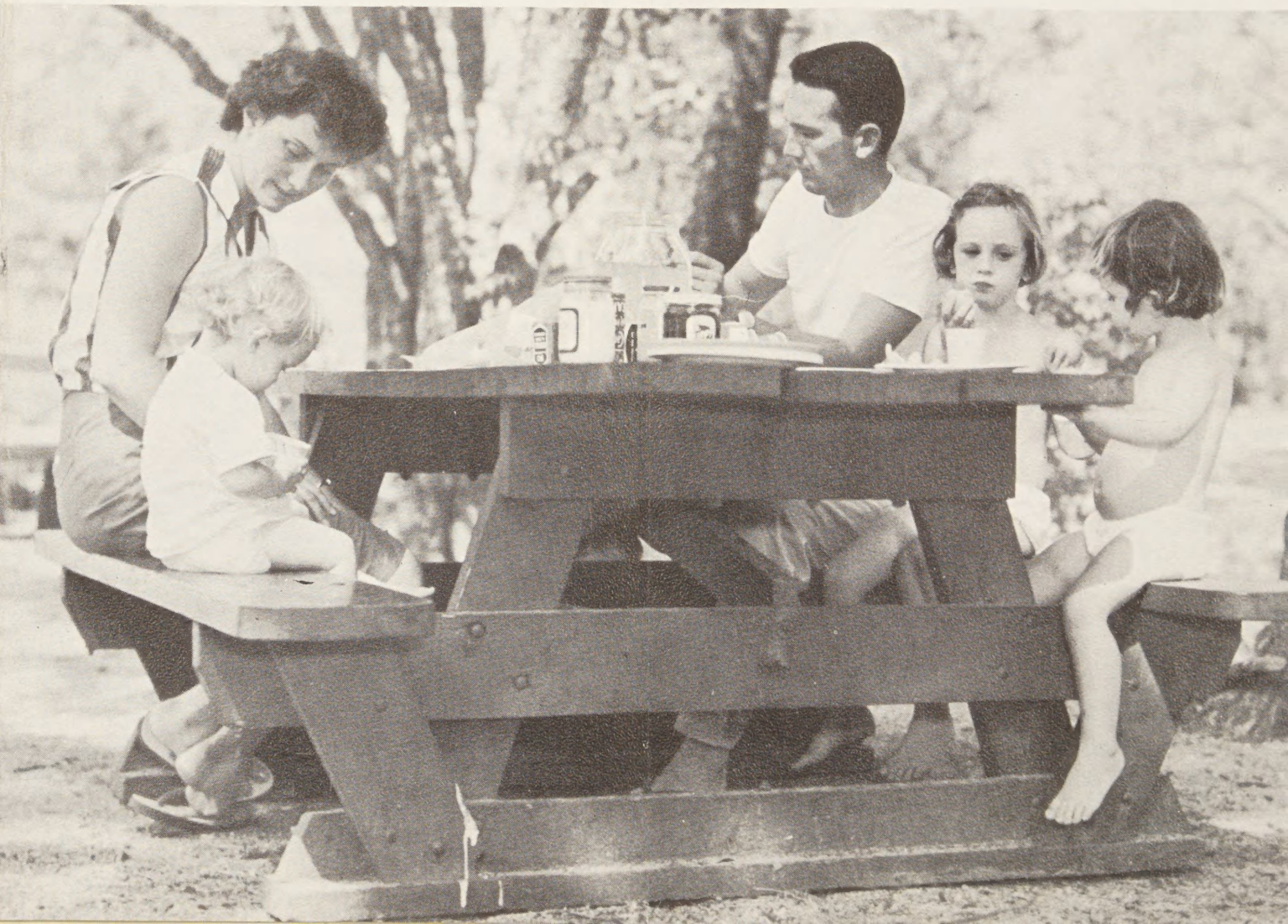


Smokey says:

1. CRUSH OUT YOUR SMOKES!
2. BREAK YOUR MATCHES IN TWO!
3. DROWN YOUR CAMPFIRES!
4. BE CAREFUL WITH EVERY FIRE!



• Cataract Lake—part of 'Williams' water supply.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RICHARD E. MCARDLE, CHIEF

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

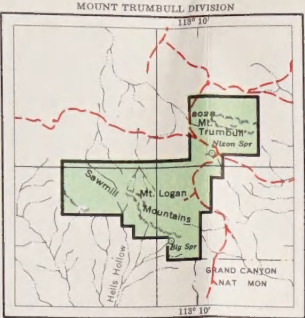
RECREATION MAP
ARIZONA
1960

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

LEGEND

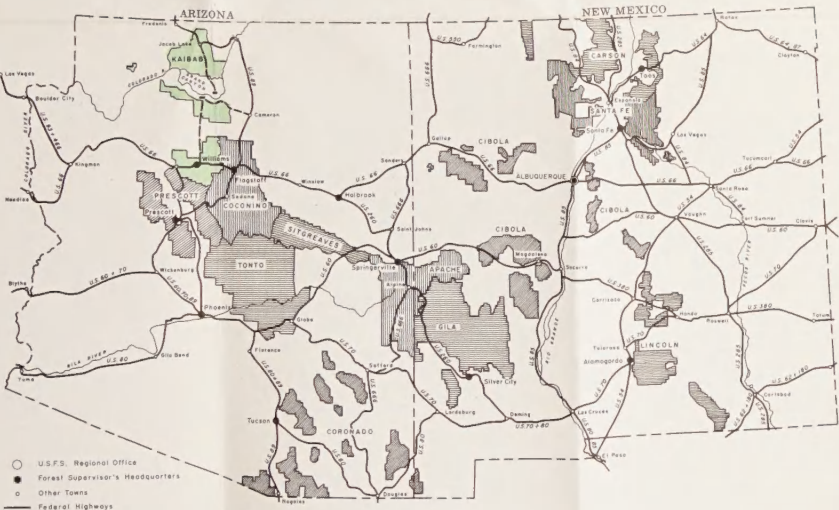
- Kaibab National Forest Boundary
- Other Federal Areas
- Forest Service Special Areas
- U. S. Routes
- State Routes
- Recreation Routes
- Improved Recreation Site
- Live Stream
- Point of Interest
- Main Highways
- Main Motor Roads
- Secondary Motor Roads
- Important Recreation Trails
- Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Administrative Site
- Forest Service Lookout
- Spring
- Report Fires Here

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS



Hunting is permitted on the Kaibab National Forest. Special hunting permits are required on the Kaibab North Area. Special fees are collected and used to improve the wildlife habitat within the Kaibab National Forest portion of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve. The wildlife on the Forest is administered in cooperation with the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. Wildlife habitat management is the responsibility of the Forest Supervisor of the Kaibab National Forest.

NATIONAL FORESTS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO



RECREATION SITES		KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST									
CAMP AND PICNIC GROUNDS		ACTIVITIES					FACILITIES				Season of Use
Name	Location on Map	Elevation	Camping	Picnicking	Hunting	Fishing	Drinking Water	Tables & Fireplaces	Trailers Permitted	Season of Use	
1. Kaibab Lake	F11	6700	X	X	X	X	.....	10	.....	May-Oct.	
2. White Horse Camp*	G12	7000	X	X	X	X	.....	52	X	June-Sept.	
3. Jacob Lake	E2	7900	X	X	X	.....	X	18	X	June-Sept.	
4. Garland Prairie Vista	G11	7200	X	X	X	.....	.....	4	X	April-Oct.	
5. Parks	G11	7200	X	X	X	.....	.....	4	X	April-Oct.	

* Boating
** Inquire of local Forest Officer as to length of trailer that sites will accommodate. Trailer drains not permitted. Length of stay at some campgrounds may be limited.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

